

## New York Tribune.

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## Murphy's Own Blunders Have Put Tammany on the Run.

Not since the Shepard-Low contest for the Mayoralty in 1901, when Jerome was still Jerome and the "red light" issue inflamed the whole East Side, has a local campaign ended like this one, with Tammany completely on the run. The swift change in the betting quotations from 5 to 4 on McCall to 2 to 1 on Mitchell has only responded to the general conviction that Murphy is riding to his fall.

The "Chief's" blunders this year have been more glaring than those which Croker made when he went down to defeat and exile twelve years ago. Shepard was a far more desirable candidate than McCall, and in putting him forward Croker went outside the ranks of Tammany and tried to appeal to independent sentiment by offering the voters a nominee recognized not only as a "silk stocking" but as an active and useful citizen.

There would have been a closer parallel between the elections of 1901 and 1913 if Murphy had decided to renominate Mayor Gaynor. Swollen with arrogance, he determined not to pander this time to public opinion but to nominate "a man of our kind," as "Big Tom" Foley aptly put it. He could not have made the issue against Tammanyism any plainer if he had nominated himself, for Mr. McCall has been closer to him and has acted as his go-between in more important negotiations than almost any other inner circle agent whom it would have been practicable to name.

On top of this defiance of public opinion came the decapitation of Sulzer—a gigantic blunder of which even hotheads like Croker and John Kelly would never have been capable. Only a "Chief" who is ready to seek retirement and wants to leave nothing undone to secure a unanimous and vociferous acceptance of his resignation would have forced the washing of dirty linen which was sure to result from Sulzer's election as a servant who for the time being refused to serve.

For the ruin he has wrought inside Tammany New Yorkers owe a debt of gratitude to Murphy. He will be entitled to a city-wide testimonial of some sort when after the election he drops the "Chief" business and makes his European getaway.

## Valuable Material—If Used.

Police Commissioner Waldo is considering the advisability of recommending to the Secretary of Labor that the Ellis Island authorities register the finger prints of all immigrants and collect other data valuable from a police point of view. Inspector Fauror, the Bertillon man at Headquarters, and other police officials believe this material would be a great help in tracing and identifying aliens who turn criminals.

Undoubtedly such records would be very valuable to the police if they were used and used with brains. The history of the Police Department's treatment of the valuable Petrosino Black Hand list, so called, is not especially encouraging on that line, however. That list, containing information about scores of Italian criminals whose records would make them subject to deportation, was "lost" in some manner as yet unexplained, and only turned up in some obscure corner of Headquarters when the time for deportation of the aliens listed had expired. The value of a thing depends largely on the way in which it is used. It would be worse than foolish if the immigration agents were required to amass data which would accumulate undisturbed on the Police Department files.

## A Fantasy.

So much good counsel has come from some of the numerous Lake Mohonk conferences that it is regrettable to be compelled to regard some utterances there as lacking in power for mischief only because they are lacking in common sense.

A speaker on Thursday, for example, put forward a scheme for solving what is regarded by some as the "Philippine problem." He was much obsessed by fear of our getting entangled and embroiled with other nations over those islands—which every nation on earth recognizes as belonging to us just as much as the District of Columbia does. Therefore, to avoid such entanglements he would have us form a junta of various powers—Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan—to act with us in joint government of the islands. The way to avoid entanglements, apparently, is to entangle ourselves. Moreover, as we have, according to some, no business to possess and govern the islands, which were ceded to us just as completely as Ohio and Illinois were, we should force them under the government of other powers as well as our own.

## Militia Pay on a Wrong Basis.

The federal government at present gives financial aid to the militia according to a system which not merely provokes much friction between the state organizations and the government, but actually, by centering the efforts of the officers on the perfunctory rather than essential parts of their work, reduces the efficiency of the troops themselves. The present system involves payment by attendance. The state troops are aided by the government not according to the amount or quality of their work but according to the percentage of attendance at drills and maneuvers. Officers stress attendance rather than efficiency, and the War Department grumbles at helping to support regiments which seem to think attendance an excuse for incompetence.

The crux of the matter is the theory, natural but extremely pernicious, that attendance of itself implies efficiency. It may or it may not, and the blind assumption that it does is the surest path to the neglect of those means which alone can make it do so. State troops should, in brief, be aided by the

government according to their fighting worth, their ability to march, shoot and manoeuvre. Attendance should be a minor condition of such aid, the extent of which should be proportionate to the excellence of the work. The government will get what it pays for. It now pays for attendance and gets it. When it pays for military efficiency it will get that.

## An Interesting Remark.

In his speech at Philadelphia on Saturday Mr. Wilson made some very sensible remarks about the undue isolation which a President suffers when cramped up in Washington, surrounded by people who are there to ask for things and whose self-interested views are usually out of touch with those of their neighbors who stay at home and have nothing personal to ask for. Most people will sympathize with him in his satisfaction that from the White House windows he can look out toward the Potomac "and then out into Virginia and into the heavens themselves" and forgetting Washington can remember the United States.

A wholesome philosophy! But into the President's expression of it intruded this unexpected sentence: "If you think too much about being re-elected it is very difficult to be worth re-electing." Can it be that the President was just talking out loud unconsciously and giving for the first time his personal opinion of the plank of the last Democratic national platform, till now neglected, which reads: "We favor a single Presidential term and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle"? Was he merely generalizing or was he thinking of his own particular case?

## McCall and Metz, False Economists.

While Mr. McCall, "no man's man," has been declaring that his attitude of opposition to seaside parks and similar endeavors to benefit the poor is misrepresented, it seems that his associate on the Tammany ticket, Mr. Metz, has been doing some talking on this subject. Quite overlooked in the comparative obscurity which attends second place on the ticket, Metz seems to have been having a lot of fun with "settlement workers" and "reformers" in general. He has ridiculed the work of the milk stations and decried the value of the seaside parks, declaring that the last generation didn't have these things and got along without them very well.

The McCall-Metz attitude is utterly incomprehensible to men of this generation. It implies failure to recognize the essentials of a modern city government's duty toward its people. It shows, in its specious arguments for "economy," that the Tammany candidates put far greater value on dollars than on health and happiness of the citizens. It proves them to be men unfit to handle municipal affairs because they cannot understand or sympathize with their fellow men.

## Whitewashing the Crow.

At last *Corvus americanus* is to be treated with the respect to which his almost uncanny wisdom in keeping out of the range of shotguns entitles him. The crow, as he is better known, has been regarded as a robber of grain fields and a sable hued pest generally, even the old college ditty, beginning "There were three crows sat on a tree," giving him an evil reputation. His raucous voice, which delights the vacationists by its strangeness, has been regarded by the farmer as a warning that growing grain is in danger, and his thievish propensities, which he shares with his cousin, the magpie, have made him an object of detestation.

Now comes the Department of Agriculture with the announcement that he is a benefit to arable lands, not a detriment. Admitting that it may be necessary to keep his numbers down so that his normal food supply will be equal to the demand, the department's experts declare that the crow consumes enough grasshoppers, cutworms, white grubs and other insects to make him highly valuable to the farm, and that his presence (in limited numbers) should be encouraged.

By one of the oldtime prejudices are being brushed aside by the revelations of the scientists, and it only remains now for some authority to declare that the mosquito is not an unmixt evil and that *Culex irritans* is a blessing in disguise.

## The Episcopal General Convention.

The Episcopal General Convention, which adjourned on Saturday, made a most creditable record in the two and a half weeks of its sessions. The personnel of its two houses was of an unusually high order, and among its clerical and lay deputies were many men of broad and statesmanlike vision, who represented not only what is best and most permanent in their own communion but also the larger movements and tendencies of progressive modern civilization with which all forms of Christianity to-day must reckon. These men easily took the leadership in the debates, which were almost wholly devoid of narrow partisanship and bitterness, and as a result the deliberations of the convention will mark a long step forward in the development of the Church's life.

The movement to change the name of the Church by dropping the word Protestant, which many feared would split the Church in two, did not even come up for discussion. Many of those who favored such a change felt that any agitation of the question just now would seriously endanger the success of the proposed world conference to discuss church unity, in which the Episcopal Church has taken the lead. The lower house therefore adopted a resolution offered by Dr. Manning, the rector of Trinity Church, to the effect that all measures looking to changes in the prayer book must receive a vote of two-thirds instead of a majority of the members. Until this resolution is finally adopted or rejected at the next General Convention the question of changing the Church's name will remain in abeyance.

The same thing is true of radical measures which some ultra-Protestants in the Church would like to have adopted. The pet views of party men must be subordinated to the greater interests of the Church at large. Such seemed to be the spirit that swayed the deliberations of the convention.

It is not true, however, that a do-nothing policy characterized the convention; quite the contrary. Of the hundred or more measures of importance disposed of by the lower house many were of a positive character, indicating that the members realized that they were legislating for the Church in the twentieth century and not to meet conditions that existed in the dim and distant past. The eloquent plea of Bishop Lloyd, of the Board of Missions, and Bishop Root, of the Chinese field, for a larger and more sympathetic co-operation with other Christian bodies in the foreign mission field met with an instant response from the convention, and such co-operation will in all likelihood become the settled policy of the Church. Some day, also, doubtless it

will occur to Christians of every name that what is good and necessary in China or Japan is just as good and just as necessary right here in the United States, so that the attitude of the convention on this question will have an educating effect of great value.

The meeting of this great body of churchmen in the commercial metropolis of America cannot fail to have brought home to the members a deep realization of the Church's duties and obligations to the world outside, a larger vision of service, a higher standard of endeavor. That the convention was profoundly impressed by the complex problem of world civilization, dramatized, so to speak, in the metropolis, was made clearly evident in its debates as well as its legislative action. On the other hand, it was a good thing for New York, in which purely material interests and aims play so large a part, to view at close range for a time this representative gathering of men met to consider and forward the moral and spiritual ideals of mankind.

Whatever may be the result of the campaign, Mr. McCall will have a collection of cartoons which should be, as Bismarck said of the Bulgarian crown, "a pleasant souvenir."

Mr. J. Sergeant Cram denies that he ever was Mr. C. Francis Murphy's messenger boy. Of course he wasn't. Who ever heard of a messenger boy teaching his employer how to eat peas with a fork?

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Any one who knows William Sulzer will agree that this incident is typical of the man. When he told Max Steindler, the Progressive leader of the 6th Assembly District, that he would accept the party's nomination for the Assembly, he added: "I shall be sorry to take the leadership of the Progressives away from Colonel Roosevelt, particularly because he is now out of the country. He has always been a good friend of mine, but I do not see how I can refuse to obey the call of the people and of the party."

Mrs. Goodsole—I'll give you something to eat, but you'll have to wash your face and hands first. Soiled Sylvester—Sorry, lady, but my grandfather got bit by a dog wunst, an' I got hereditary hydrophobia.—Chicago Daily News.

"I suppose that when you women in the East are given the right to vote you'll be like the woman I heard of in Colorado," said Mr. Henpeck, rather sarcastically.

"Why, what did she do?" inquired Mrs. Henpeck, sweetly.

"Oh, she just stood in front of the polling place one afternoon, sobbing: 'What do you think of those men; the polls don't close for two hours yet, and they won't let me change my vote,'" said Mr. Henpeck with a grin.

"Did you ever gamble in stocks?"

"No. I once thought I was gambling, but the gentlemen who obtained my money knew better."—Washington Star.

An observant visitor at the Central Park menagerie noticed that the hippopotamus invariably retreated to his tank and remained under water when it rained. He sought Head Keeper "Bill" Snyder for the answer. "I have never been able to explain it," "Bill" replied. "The hippo runs from a shower like a cat. It may be that the raindrops tickle his sensitive skin to the degree that he gets uncomfortable. Maybe it's only an idiosyncrasy that the critter couldn't explain himself if he could talk."

"Why does that little hen over there refuse to associate with the others?"

"Haven't you heard? She was hatched from an egg that was laid in Schwab's \$15,000 coop!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

John W. Hutchinson, Jr., chairman of the speakers' bureau at fusion headquarters, was busy at his desk when a slight, modestly dressed woman bustled up nervously and said: "I am appealing to you as a woman who is badly in need of sleep. I have a husband who can speak five different languages fluently. But he is lazy. He won't work. Won't you try to put him on the stump for the fusion cause? If he goes out on the platform he won't be at home, keeping me up until all hours. If he does some work he may go to bed and to sleep when he gets home. Now he reads in bed until nearly daybreak, and I can't get any rest. Please help out a distracted wife."

Mr. Hutchinson, who is nothing if not obliging, said he would see what could be done in the interest of humanity.

"Doctor, tell me the worst. I will bear up bravely."

"Well, I think it will be necessary for me to come to see you every day for at least two weeks yet."—Chicago Record-Herald.



So this is Tammany Hall!

## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

## PRAISE FOR JUDGE FOSTER

His Experience and Mental Equipment Call for His Re-election.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a great journal of a great city you are respectfully asked if there has not been a grave mistake made by the fusionists in not renominating the Hon. Warren W. Foster to succeed himself as Judge of the Court of General Sessions, a court of criminal jurisdiction?

Judge Foster has served fourteen years in that court. Seven years once constituted a sufficient apprenticeship period for the most cryptic vocation, but Judge Foster has served twice that time. His large experience, gleaned during that period, should not be lost to the public. To lose it now by failing to vote for him would be like a farmer firing his orchard while his trees are rich with ripe and rare fruit which his industry and patience have brought into blossom. Judge Foster's experience is too precious to lose.

When we purchase we seek the best our money will procure. When we employ a man in a private capacity we seek the one who is best developed in the line of his employment. Why practise a different rule in the selection of public servants? Judge Foster has been favored by nature with that mental breadth which includes not only a wide knowledge of human nature, of law and penology, but also a sympathy with humanity in its temptations and sufferings. His long experience and good sense enable him to properly temper justice with mercy (especially with first offenders), with no loss to society, but oftentimes, through the redemption of the criminal, with great benefit to it. He is unfettered by either racial or denominational provincialism. He has no caustical bias and his whole career as a man and as a judge portrays him as pre-eminently fit to succeed himself, as well as fearless and independent.

THOMAS A. CALLAHAN.

New York, Oct. 22, 1913.

## CLEARING THE SIDEWALKS

Another Protest Is Lodged Against Mr. McAneny's Policy.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Coming just before election, the resolution offered in the Board of Estimate by Borough President McAneny on Thursday authorizing newstands on the sidewalks may look like a bid for votes, because Mr. McAneny is himself responsible for their removal and the consequent taking from many poor and deserving people their means of a livelihood.

The city charter specifically permits newstands, just as it does fruit and soda water stands, within the stoop lines, but Mr. McAneny became obsessed with the notion that stoop lines were illegal and that the property owners of New York City were "squatters" and "land grabbers," and this notwithstanding the fact that the courts had repeatedly confirmed the right of the Legislature "to authorize a limited use of sidewalks in front of buildings in cities and villages for stoops or cellar openings" "without diverting such street from the public use to which it was dedicated."

In pursuance of his obsession and despite public protests at the "hearings" on the subject, Mr. McAneny has caused more needless direct expense to the property owners and tenants of New York City than any other man who ever held public office. His course has depreciated rental values, entailed lawsuits between landlord and tenant, driven newsdealers, boot-blacks and basement stores out of business, made basements and cellars less sanitary and has depleted the funds of widows and orphans in savings banks and life insurance companies.

In the execution of his theory Mr. McAneny has shown favoritism to large corporations like the Metropolitan Life on 23d street, while enforcing his ideas to the letter against small property owners. With singular inconsistency, while claiming that all projections beyond the building line were illegal, Mr. McAneny on January 3, 1911, caused to be issued an order, wholly without warrant in law, establishing a new limit of a foot and a half as the distance to which building projections were permitted.

For the foregoing reasons and because Mr. McAneny stands pledged to a con-

tinuance of his mistaken policy, many Republicans and Independents will not vote for him for President of the Board of Aldermen. ALBERT E. DAVIS.

New York, Oct. 21, 1913.

## "AMERICA" AGAIN

It Is Not the National Anthem and Deserves No Act of Respect.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was pleased to read Mr. Gogarn's letter on flag etiquette, which letter appeared in your issue of October 20, as it states in plain language what honors should be paid the flag.

I regret, however, to note that he makes a suggestion regarding "America" that has not the authority of the national government to support it: "That when 'America' is played to stand at attention, uncovered."

The air of "America" is the national air of England. The United States government prescribes "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national air of our country. The government also prescribes what honors should be paid by hearers at the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Would it not be well, then, for Americans to stand whenever they hear the national anthem and for that only?

We should then have unanimity of expression, instead of what we have—diversity.

JOHN W. DAVIS.

New York, Oct. 23, 1913.

## GOD-GIVEN RIGHT TO SMOKE

It Should Not Apply to Sidewalks, Urges a Pure Air Lover.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At the hearing of a tobacco company's petition to restore smoking privileges on the traction lines of this city held before the Public Service Commission yesterday special stress was laid upon the desirability of affording male passengers, and particularly employees, opportunity to indulge their habit while going to and from their homes and place of business. Some of the speakers for the petition insisted it was their God-given right to smoke when and where they pleased and that those who objected were not minding their own business.

One speaker, a physician, of smooth address and good presence—not one of those sledgehammer, rule or ruin talkers—allowed his enthusiasm to carry him so far as to assert that as between smokers and non-smokers the former have all the better of it when it comes to cleanliness and deportment! I fear this gentleman, well meaning, no doubt, had little sense of humor. Over the door of the hall he could plainly see a sign prohibiting smoking. The same holds good in all public places where a proper sense of propriety prevails—in the courts, churches, libraries, colleges, schools, etc. Cannot the gentleman in question realize that there must be a reason for all this and for the righteous indignation that makes itself felt when the smoking class transgresses all reasonable bounds? That is the very point it is so difficult to get them to grasp; that they are the offenders, whose aggressiveness forces the very large non-smoking public to defend itself. And, Mr. Battle to the contrary notwithstanding, the Public Service Commission has to do with the rights, as well as the comfort and happiness, of all of the travelling public and not merely the alleged 90 per cent of voters who smoke.

It is not their smoking as such that is objected to—that surely is their own business and their families—but their smoking in places where the feelings of others should and are bound to be considered, if we are to have a square deal in the administration of affairs that affect us all as a community. Whenever and wherever the smoker causes distress to his neighbors in the thoroughfares, which we are entitled to use without being subjected to annoyance, then and there he should in all fairness be made to feel the force of adequate regulation. In my humble opinion this should apply equally to our sidewalks, all waiting rooms, stairways and approaches, as to the cars of our surface, elevated and underground lines, and I dare to say this, well knowing that I will be branded as a hopeless crank by the equally hopeless slaves of the tobacco habit.

PURE AIR LOVER.

New York, Oct. 24, 1913.

## MONARCHY AND SUFFRAGE

A Conspicuous Enemy of the Former Berates Mrs. Pankhurst.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mrs. Pankhurst's diatribe against the Liberal government in general and Premier Asquith in particular might gain greater force and consistency if the British suffragette and her following would include the sovereign of the country in that array of personages who obstruct the attainment of their political ideal. To those in this republic who are emancipated from the thralldom of "kingcraft," from the concepts of "kingdom," "sovereign" and "subject," and who are cured of the virus of "divine rights" it must appear curious that the militant suffragettes do not hurl themselves against the monarchy and that system of government which, in contradistinction to the republican and more democratic form, exists primarily for sex and social inequality.

Sympathy for their self-inflicted sufferings in prison has drawn no real enthusiasm for the cause of women's suffrage in Britain, for it is realized by the majority of men that the militancy of the suffragettes is perfectly harmless, not because such militancy is necessarily reactionary, but because it is directed in the wrong channel. The militants do not know where to strike. Their campaign has now been carried on for some years, and the number of their supporters, both in and out of the House of Commons, has steadily decreased. Englishmen found out long ago, especially those of the working class, who are in the majority, that the vote under the monarchy is a bad egg, and they know full well that when women obtain the franchise they will do no more with it under a king and a house of hereditary peers than men have done.

If English women had the vote, any measure which they might succeed in engineering through the House of Commons could be immediately vetoed by the House of Lords and the sovereign. If by any chance such a measure should become law, it would be not because of the franchise but by pleasure of the oligarchy who control the destinies of the British Empire. Mrs. Pankhurst is not opposed to that oligarchy. She and her followers submissively accept it as unalterable as a law of the universe, so narrow is their outlook, so outworn are their political ideas and political ideals. Feminine inconsistency shows itself conspicuously in that respect they entertain for the political inequality involved in the monarchical form of government prevailing in Britain, and Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters would no more direct their activity against the monarchy and work for a republic than they would dream of slapping the face of the sovereign or burning a royal palace. They are subjects first and suffragettes afterward.

E. F. MYLIUS.

New York, Oct. 25, 1913.

## NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

It is not that the art collectors of New York are more generous than those of Philadelphia; it is that New York has a place in which to house the treasures and Philadelphia has only politics.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dr. Parkhurst declares that New York is pagan in its politics. But why flatter New York politics, or, better still, why knock the pagans go?—Detroit Free Press.

A Panama workman won \$15,000 in a lottery and spent it in two months in New York. What delayed the New Yorkers so much?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some of these days New York may awaken to the fact that government by the boss system is always a failure.—Chicago Daily News.

"Green" policemen now patrol the red-light district of Gotham, which also abounds in Black Handers. New York is the only city in the country that could think up a color scheme of that sort.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Those who claim that burglars and criminals of all kinds flourish in New York City under the present regime don't know what they are talking about. Why, the other night cracksmen opened four safes there and got only \$15 in all.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.